

Sanding Waste Management

Sanding Waste

Environmental & Health Concerns

- Hazardous waste
 - May contain heavy metals
 - Restoration shops - lead, cadmium, chromium, zinc
 - Shops working on newer cars
 - Newer paints contain less toxic materials, except zinc-based primers
 - Sanding zinc primers may generate non-RCRA waste
 - May be able to test or show non-hazardous
- Storm water
 - Waste tracked outside
 - Sweeping or washing to parking lot, gutters, streets, storm drains
- Worker Health and Safety
 - Dust particles in the air during sanding
 - Take home hazard –dust carried on clothing and footwear

Block Sanding Dust Control

Best practices

- Sand in designated area
- Clean up after each task
- Wear PPE
 - Respirator, tyvek or coveralls

Sanding body filler

- Choose non-hazardous product
- Separate from primer sanding waste, usually hazardous

Sanding and Priming Area



Sand in designated area to control waste

Wet sanding

Best Practices:

- Squirt bottle
 - Minimizes water use
- Collect wet sanding waste
 - Clarifier
 - Ensure adequate capacity and design
 - Inspect routinely and remove waste
 - Drip pans



Container cost = \$75.00 each

Vacuum Sanding



- Central Vacuum System
 - Works well for large shops
 - Consider work station placement
- Tools and sandpaper for most needs
- Clean shop, clean paint jobs
- Allows worker to see surface clearly
- Dust removal from surface pores- brush attachments

Portable Vacuum Systems

- Portable vacuum sanding units
 - May use for dedicated hazardous sanding waste collection
 - 1 or 2 users
 - HEPA filtration system
 - \$1500-\$4000
- Shop-vac with HEPA filter
 - Clean-up after block sanding tasks
 - Least expensive



Why Vacuum Sanding?

- Increase production
- Save labor and material costs
 - Cleaner paint jobs
 - Reduces:
 - Surface cleaning
 - Sandpaper use
 - Need to re-work
- Maintain environmental compliance
 - Hazardous waste management and disposal
 - Storm water quality
- Worker health & safety
 - Reduces airborne contaminants